# 西藏兰科植物的地理分布和区系特点的研究

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兰科是西藏植物区系的重要组成部分,其种类之多仅次于菊科、杜鹃花科、蔷薇科、豆科和禾本科,居第6位。根据前人的记载,特别是在编写"西藏植物志"兰科过程中,笔者与吉占和同志一起,对解放后历年所采集的共1000余号标本"进行了初步的研究和整理",现统计西藏的兰科植物共有64属,192种及2变种,约占我国总属数(约150属)的42.7%,总种数(约1000种)的19.2%,在我国各省区中,仅次于云南、广东、台湾和四川。

#### 一、西藏兰科植物的地理分布

1. 兰科植物在西藏的分布范围东从江达、芒康,西止札达,南至亚东,北达索县(图1),主要分布于东南部和南部,尤以墨脱和察隅两地区最多。这两地共有52属,131种,占西藏总属数的81.5%,总种数的68.2%;我国特有种有36种分布于西藏(表1),其中24种产于这两地;我们还发现西藏的21个新记录种在此两地就有10种。墨脱地区产40属,91种,其中我国特有种5种,属于喜马拉雅和印度马来成分的种59种。察隅地区产29属,

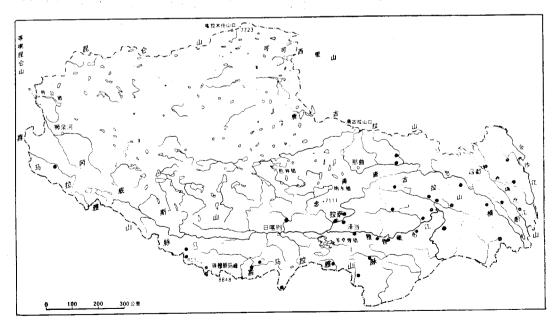


图 1 兰科植物在西藏的分布图

<sup>1)</sup> 包括笔者 从1965—1976 年期间先后 7 次进藏采集的大量标本还包括 80 余号泡花标本。

在工作中得到唐进老师的鼓励和帮助以及吉占和同志提供他作西藏植物志兰科中一些属和种的有关资料一并在此致谢。

表 1 西藏产我国特有种表 (注\*者属西藏特有种)

				-			20.	_		_	_	_		_			_	_	_	_
	产地与分布	元 ** *	굸	四	陕	甘	湖	湖	贵	广	广	浙	江	褔	台	安	青	山	点	河
种类	7 / 73 / 13	西藏产地(县)	南	Ш	西	肃	北	南	州	西	东	江	西	建	湾	徽	海	西	玄古	北
1.滇藏无柱兰	Amitostigma farrei	<b>察隅与芒康之间</b>	+				_						Г			_		П		
2a.一花无柱兰	A. monanthum	藏东	+	+	+	+														
2b. 糙茎无柱兰	A. monanthum var. forrestii	察隅,波密	+																	
3. 齿片无柱兰	A. yüanum	墨脱	+																	
*4.西藏无柱兰	A. tibeticum	祭隅																		
5.蜀藏兜蕊兰	Androcorys spiralis	祭隅		+			l												'	
6.小白芨	Bletilla formosana	祭隅	+	+					+	+					+					
*7.波密卷瓣兰	Bulbophyllum bomiensis	波密: 通麦	1																	
8.流苏虾脊兰	Calanthe fimbriata	察隅	+	+	+		+		İ											
*9.墨脱虾脊兰	C. metoensis	墨脱: 那格至汗密							ļ											
10.吻兰	Collabium chinense	墨脱	+								+									ĺ
11.黄花杓兰	Cypripedium flavum	察隅	+	+		+	+										١,			ĺ
12.宽口杓兰	C. wardii	祭隅	+									1								
13a.大叶火烧兰	Epipactis mairei var. mairei	波密、林芝、米林、察 雅、隆子、吉隆	+	+	+	+	+													
*13b.矮大叶火烧兰	E. mairei var. humilior	波密: 易贡、芒康																		
*14.波密斑叶兰	Goodyera bomiensis	波密: 通麦										İ	ļ							
*15.角距手参	Gymnadenia bicornis	墨脱:那格,波密:古乡											l							l
16.短距手参	G. crassinervis	米林、亚东	+	+									ĺ							
17.舌唇玉凤花	Habenaria chiloglossa	祭隅	+	+			ĺ													
18.长距玉凤花	H. davidi	波密、吉隆	+	+				+	+	1		1	ŀ							
19.粉叶玉凤花	H. glaucifolia	祭隅	+	+	+								l							
20.川滇玉凤花	H. mairei	察隅	+	+	l		+					l							ĺ	
21.川藏玉凤花	H. platantheroides	祭隅	+	+										1			İ			l
*22.紫斑玉凤花	H. purpureo-punctata	波密、林芝、米林、隆子											l							
23.四川玉凤花	H. szechuanica	觉贡		+					ŀ					İ		ŀ				
24. 扇唇舌喙兰	Hemipilia flabellata	察隅	+	+													1			l
25. 裂唇角盘兰	Herminium alaschanicum	林芝、米林、拉萨、南 木林、聂拉木、吉隆		+	+	+											+	+	+	+
26.矮角盘兰	H. chloranthum	聂拉木	+	+													١.			
27.毛茎角盘兰	H. forceps	祭隅	+	+					+		1		1							
28.川滇角盘兰	H. souliei	米林	+	+								ŀ								
29.大花对叶兰	Listera grangiflora	祭隅	+	+			+					1								
30.黄花红门兰	Orchis chrysea	祭隅至林芝	+							l										İ
31.斑唇红门兰	O. wardii	林芝	+	+								l								
32.凸孔阔蕊兰	Peristylus coeloceras	觉贡、林芝、米林	+	+																Ì
33. 小花舌唇兰	Platanthera minutiflora	波密、察隅、工布江达	+	+	+								l		Ì				ĺ	
34.独蒜兰	Pleione bulbocodioides	察隅、芒康		+	•		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+				
35.二叶独蒜兰	P. scopulorum	墨脱、藏东南	+																i .	
36.云南朱兰	Pogonia yunnanensis	墨脱	+										L	_	_				Ш	_
总	计	36	<b>2</b> 9	23	7	4	6	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

51种,其中我国特有种 18 种,属于喜马拉雅和印度马来成分的种有 15 种。前者与东喜马拉雅的兰科成分关系密切;后者与云南和四川西部的兰科成分的关系密切。

#### 2. 兰科植物在喜马拉雅山脉南、北侧的水平分布。

喜马拉雅山脉大致东西走向,群峰林立,高耸陡峻,面迎着印度洋,由于充沛的雨水浸蚀、切割作用,形成许多高山深谷<sup>10</sup>,因受南来的西南季风的影响,气候温暖潮湿,发育着不同类型的茂密森林,为兰科植物的生长提供了所需要的环境条件,是兰科植物在西藏分布最多的地方。这些河谷也成为一些喜马拉雅和印度马来的兰科植物成分进入西藏的通道。上述 21 种我国新记录的兰科植物均产自上述河谷地区,皆属喜马拉雅和印度马来的成分,如白花毛兰(Eria alba)等沿雅鲁藏布江河谷往上分布到通麦一带。

在喜马拉雅山脉南侧分布的兰科植物共有 56 属(其中 17 个属是同时出现于南、北侧的),145 种,约占西藏的总属数的 87.5%,总种数的 75.5%。 兰科植物分布情况与其受西南季风影响的情况有着密切的关系。 西南季风的影响其总的趋势是从东往西减弱,雨量和温度从东往西逐渐递减。 兰科植物分布的种类、数量的变化从东往西也是如此。 墨脱地区由于较西边的樟木、吉隆区的海拔低,年平均温度较高,年降水量较多,兰科植物多达 40 属,91 种,附生兰多于地生兰。樟木地区只产 21 属 32 种,西边的吉隆区更少,此两地区皆是地生兰多于附生兰。

喜马拉雅山脉北侧的兰科植物主要是沿雅鲁藏布江的中、下游和其支流沿岸分布,共19属38种,以米林、林芝两地区较多,往西逐渐减少,向西可到南木林县,向北可达索县。

3. 兰科植物在喜马拉雅山脉东段(多雄拉山)南、北侧的垂直分布。

南侧的墨脱地区较其它地区离海洋最近,海拔最低,直接受西南季风的作用,气候温暖潮湿,雨量十分充沛,常年云雾迷漫,具有海洋性季风气候的特征。在低山和河谷中发育着繁茂的热带和亚热带森林,出现与高原迥然不同的景色,故墨脱有高原上的"西双版纳"之称。海拔高度墨脱县是1130米,南部往下可低至150多米,而往上的多雄拉山顶6000多米,气候的垂直变化十分明显,反映在植被上则形成相应的垂直植被带谱,这里几乎具有西藏所有的主要植被类型,不同的带谱中有不同类型的区系植物,其带谱类型的数量及同一带谱内植物种类的数量和复杂性,都是喜马拉雅山脉南侧的其他地区所不能相比的,在我国,甚至在世界上也是罕见的。兰科植物也是如此,不仅有东亚的区系成分,而且还有印度马来的区系成分,交错分布,种类繁多,是兰科植物在本区分布最多的地区,是研究喜马拉雅山脉南侧兰科植物的垂直分布最有代表性、最合适的地区。 其海拔 600米以下的南部地区我们1974年未能前往考察和收集资料;现仅就海拔 600米以上地区中兰科植物的垂直分布情况叙述如下:

在海拔 600—1100 米,包括老墨脱、亚壤、背奔、希壤、德兴,这一带年降水量 2500 毫米左右,年均温 20℃左右,气候温暖,雨量充沛,由葱臭木 (Dysoxylum gobara),千果榄仁 (Terminalis myriocarpa) 等主要树种组成的热带半常绿雨林带中,附生兰种类十分丰富,较地生兰类多,有短穗钗子股 (Luisia trichorhiza),大序隔距兰 (Cleisostoma paniculatum),箭叶隔距兰 (C. sagittiforme),圆叶匙唇兰 (Schoenorchis gemmata (Saccolabium gemmatum)),万带兰 (Vanda sp.),槌柱兰 (Malleola sp.),尾瓣卷瓣兰 (Bulbophyllum caudatum),茎花石豆兰 (B. cauliflorum),直瓣卷瓣兰 (B. deliflorum),钻齿卷瓣兰(B. guttulatum),密花

<sup>1)</sup> 指墨脱的雅鲁藏布江(下游)河谷、亚东河谷、定结县陈塘附近的卡马河谷和往西的绒辖河谷、樟木地区的波曲河谷及吉隆县的吉隆河谷等。

石豆兰 (B. odoratissimum), 伏生石豆兰 (B. reptans), 藓叶卷瓣兰 (B. retusiusculum), 宿苞兰 (Cryptochilus lutes), 黄蝉兰 (Cymbidium iridioides (C. giganteum)) 兔耳兰 (C. lancifolium), 東花石斛 (Dendrobium chrysanthum), 密花石斛 (D. densiflorum), 石斛 (D. nobile), 钝叶毛兰 (Eria acervata), 匍匐毛兰 (E. clausa), 指叶毛兰 (E. pannea), 密花毛兰 (E. spicata), 鹅白毛兰 (E. stricata), 折唇羊耳蒜 (Liparis bistriata), 镰翅羊耳蒜 (L. bootanensis), 丛生羊耳蒜 (L. caespitosa), 大花羊耳蒜 (L. distans (L. yunnanensis)), 长茎羊耳蒜 (L. viridiflora), 节茎石仙桃 (Pholidota articulata), 白花大苞兰 (Sunipia candida (Ione candida))等31种;地生兰类有: 禾叶竹叶兰 (Arundina graminifolia (A. chinensis)), 泽泻虾脊兰 (Calanthe alismaefolia), 长距虾脊兰 (C. masuca), 吻兰 (Collabium chinense), 合柱兰 (Diplomeris pulchella), 高斑叶兰 (Goodyera procera), 鹅毛玉凤花 (Habenaria dentata),狭瓣玉凤花 (H. stenopetala),齿爪翻唇兰 (Hetaeria poilanei),见血清 (Liparis nervosa),紫花羊耳蒜 (L. nigra),阔叶竹茎兰 (Tropidia angulosa),短穗竹茎兰 (T. curculigoides)等13种。

海拔 1100-2300 米(上界 2200-2400)。这一带是以刺栲 (Castanopsis hystrix) 等壳 斗科中的一些常绿树种为主构成的山地常绿阔叶林带,林内藤本植物和附生兰相当繁茂。 附生兰类有短瓣兰 (Monomeria barbata), 圆叶匙唇兰 (Schoenorchis gemmata), 细茎盆距 兰 (Gastrochilus intermedius), 圆叶指甲兰 (Aërides uniflora), 茎花石豆兰 (Bulbophyllum caudiflorum), 少花卷瓣兰 (B. emaginatum), 墨脱石豆兰 (B. eublepharum), 密花石豆兰 (B. odoratissimum), 伏生石豆兰 (B. reptans), 叉枝牛角兰 (Ceratostylis himalaica), 流苏 贝母兰 (Coelogyne fimbriata), 长柄贝母兰 (C. longipes), 卵叶贝母兰 (C. occultata), 黄 蝉兰 (C. iridioides), 铁皮石斛 (Dendrobium candidum), 束花石斛 (D. chrysanthum), 双 叶厚唇兰 (Epigenium rotundatum), 足茎毛兰 (Eria coronaria), 反苞毛兰 (E. excavata), 禾叶毛兰 (E. graminifolia), 网鞘毛兰 (E. muscicola), 密花毛兰 (E. spicata), 镰翅羊 耳蒜 (Liparis bootanensis), 丛生羊耳蒜 (L. caespitosa), 蕊丝羊耳蒜 (L. resupinata), 长 茎羊耳蒜 (L. viridiflora), 耳唇兰 (Otochilus lancilabius), 节茎石仙桃 (Pholidota articulata), 石仙桃 (P. chinensis),岩生石仙桃 (P. rupestris),宿苞石仙桃 (P. imbricata), 白花大 苞兰 (Sunipia candida), 少花大苞兰 (S. intermedia) 等 33 种, 地生兰类有西南虾脊兰 (Calanthe herbacea), 墨脱虾脊兰 (C. metoensis), 莎草兰 (Cymbidium longifolium), 多叶 斑叶兰 (Goodyera foliosa), 宽萼玉凤花 (Habenaria latilabris), 毛瓣玉凤花 (H. arietina), 条叶玉凤花(H. leptocaulon),狭瓣玉凤花 (H. stenopetala),条瓣舌唇兰 (Platanthera stenantha), 叉唇角盘兰 (Herminium lanceum (H. angustifolium)), 滇藏开唇兰 (Anoectochilus moulmeinensis), 筒瓣兰 (Anthogonium gracilis), 毛萼山珊瑚 (Galeola lindleyana), 小带唇 兰 (Tainia minor), 禾叶竹叶兰 (Arundina graminifolia (A. chinensis)) 等 15 种, 和前一 带的兰科植物相比,附生兰中有12种相同,地生兰中仅1种相同。附生兰分布最高线的 海拔为2300—2400米,往西有所升高,在亚东可分布到2680米,在聂拉木县的樟木地区 可分布到 2800 (-3100) 米 (如独蒜兰属 Pleione)。

在海拔2300(-2400)-2900米,以云南铁杉(Tsuga dumosa)和篦齿槭(Acer pectinatum)等所组成的针、阔叶混交林带中,由于冬季长期积雪使带内的兰科植物大为减少,

没有附生兰, 地生兰仅有7种:条叶玉凤花 (Habenaria leptocaulon), 椭圆叶玉凤花 (H. bakeriana),条瓣舌唇兰 (Platanthera stenantha),小斑叶兰 (Goodyera repens),绶草 (Spiranthes sinensis),毛萼山珊瑚 (Galeola lindleyana) 和叉裂对叶兰 (Listera divaricata)。

在 2900—3700 米之间以墨脱冷杉 (Abies delavayi var. motuoensis) 等树种为主的暗针叶林带中的兰科植物全为地生兰类,共 8 种: 角距手参 (Gymnadenia bicornis),椭圆叶玉凤花 (Habenaria bakeriana),条叶玉凤花 (H. leptocaulon),条瓣舌唇兰 (Platanthera stanantha),广布红门兰 (Orchis chusua),二叶独蒜兰 (Pleione scopulorum),叉裂对叶兰 (Listera divaricata) 和云南朱兰 (Pogonia yunnanensis)。

在(3600—)3700—3900 米以柳(Salix spp.)和杜鹃为主的灌丛所组成的高山灌丛带中的兰科植物仅有3种地生兰:条叶玉凤花(Habenaria leptocaulon),短距玉凤花(H. roseotincta)和齿片无柱兰(Amitostigma yüanum)。 椭圆叶玉凤花和条瓣舌唇兰分布于2300—3700 米的整个针叶林带中,而条叶玉凤花从2300 米往上一直分布到3900 米的高山灌丛带中。

在3900—4200米的高山草甸中及更高处,我们未发现有兰科植物。但是,在往西的亚东、聂拉木和吉隆等地在海拔3900—4200米及更高的地方,还有兰科植物出现:如脊唇斑叶兰 (Goodyera fusca) 在亚东和聂拉木都能分布到4500米;角盘兰 (Herminium monorchis) 在吉隆分布到4100米;裂唇角盘兰 (H. alaschanicum) 在聂拉木和吉隆分布到4200米;广布红门兰 (Orchis chusua) 在聂拉木和吉隆分布到4300米;北方红门兰 (O. roborovskii (O. stracheyi)) 在吉隆分布到4500米。地生兰和附生兰在喜马拉雅山脉东段南侧的分布上界,从东往西逐渐升高。

多雄拉山北侧,我们以米林县的派至多雄拉山口及附近的巴嘎沟、岡嘎沟、南伊沟等地的山坡带谱中的兰科植物为代表。在海拔3200米以下以高山松(Pinus densata)和高山栎为主的针阔叶混交林带及在海拔3200—3900米(部分达4000米)以喜马拉雅冷杉(Abies spectabilis)林和林芝云杉(Picea likiangensis var. linzhiensis)林为主的暗针叶林带中的兰科植物均为地生兰类,这两个带中共有的种类有:阔叶红门兰(Orchis latifolia),紫点杓兰(Cypripedium guttatum),大花杓兰(C. macranthon(C. tibeticum)),角盘兰(Herminium monorchis),裂唇角盘兰(H. alaschanicum),宽萼角盘兰(H. josephi(H. forrestii)),绶草(Spiranthes sinensis),二叶舌唇兰(Platanthera chlorantha),沼兰(Malaxis monophyllos)。但是,由于下一带的气候较温暖些,仅出现于这一带而不出现于其上一带的兰科植物种类有川滇角盘兰(Herminium souliei),短距手参(Gymnadenia crassinervis)齿唇羊耳蒜(Liparis campylostalix),纤毛鸟足兰(Satyrium ciliatum),小花火烧兰(Epipactis helleborine),长叶头蕊兰(Cephalanthera longifolia),而仅出现于其上一带中的种类有广布红门兰(Orchis chusua),西南手参(Gymnadenia orchidis),紫斑玉凤花(Habenaria purpureopunctata),三稜虾脊兰(Calanthe tricarinata),虎舌兰(Epipogium aphyllum),小斑叶兰(Goodyera repens),尖唇鸟巢(Neottia acuminata),兜被兰(Neottianthe cucullata)。

在 3900—4200 米以垫状小杜鹃灌木、垫状柳 (Salix spp.) 和长毛岩须 (Cassiope wardii) 为主的高山灌丛带中的兰科植物有广布红门兰 (Orchis chusua), 角盘兰 (Herminium monorchis), 大花杓兰 (Cypripedium macranthon)。

喜马拉雅山脉东段南、北侧地理上和自然条件的不同,反映在相应带内优势树种的不同,从而影响到相应带内兰科植物种类与区系成分上的差异: 北侧均属东亚的区系成分,而南侧不仅有东亚的区系成分而且还有一定数量的印度马来的区系成分。

此外,值得提出的是剑唇角盘兰(Herminium pugioniforme)它是在西藏迄今所知分布海拔最高的地生兰,在拉萨附近的达孜县的西马拉山和卡托寺等地可以分布至4900—5200米的高山草甸中。

4. 西藏兰科植物与邻近地区的关系。

西藏兰科植物和其他的有花植物一样,在地理分布上是有规律可循的。现**将**其地理分布与邻近地区共有的属和种数作一统计比较(表2)。

共有 的属数 邻近地区 和种数 西 藏	中 云 南	国川四川	喜马拉 雅地区	中南半岛	印度尼西亚(爪哇)	菲律宾	日本	朝鲜	西伯利亚	欧洲
属总数 64 属	63	49	58	53	36	33	3 <b>8</b>	26	15	12
种总数 192 种	140	76	133	67	18	7	<b>2</b> 9	16	16	14

表 2 西藏兰科植物与邻近地区共有属和种统计比较表

从表中清楚地看出它与云南和四川(特别是云南)的兰科植物的关系最密切,与前者共有的属达 63 属,共有的种达 140 种,属占西藏产总属数的 98.4%,种约占其总种数的 73.0%;与后者共有属 49 属,共有种 76 种;它与喜马拉雅地区(印度东北部、不丹、锡金和尼泊尔)的关系也密切,共有的属 58 属,共有的种 133 种,属占西藏产总属数的 90.6%,种占其总种数的69.3%,因为在植物区系上它们是同属于东亚区(Eastern Asian(Sino-Japanese) Region)中的中国一喜马拉雅亚区(Sino-Himalayan Subregion)。

与中南半岛(包括缅甸、泰国、老挝、柬埔寨、越南和马来西亚)共有的属53属,共有的种 67 种,属占其总属数的 2/3 以上,种约占其总种数的 1/3,清楚地表明在一定程度上受到印度马来的兰科区系成分的影响。而它与其它邻近地区(爪哇岛、菲律宾、日本、朝鲜、西伯利亚和欧洲)共有的属和种较少,共有的种不到 30 种。图 2—5 展示出产于西藏和邻近地区共有的兰科植物部分种的分布图案。

从上面将西藏兰科与邻近地区共有的属和种作一比较,可以看出它的种类、成分与我国云南和四川以及喜马拉雅地区的关系最为密切,而与中南半岛的关系次之,它与其它邻近地区更次之。因此,西藏兰科植物区系成分不仅有东亚的区系成分而且还有印度马来的区系成分,而以温带和亚热带的东亚的区系成分为主。

- 5. 西藏兰科的区系成分看来是来自下面几个方面:
- (1)四川西部和云南西北部所产的、我国的特有种(17属,30种)(见表1),向西和向西北分布到藏东、藏东南和藏南,少数种还可以向南分布至喜马拉雅山脉南侧的邻国中。
- (2) 主要分布于喜马拉雅(印度东北部、不丹、锡金和尼泊尔)的种和一些主要分布在印度的西部和中部的种共70余种,沿着喜马拉雅山脉南侧的河谷向上分布至藏南和藏东

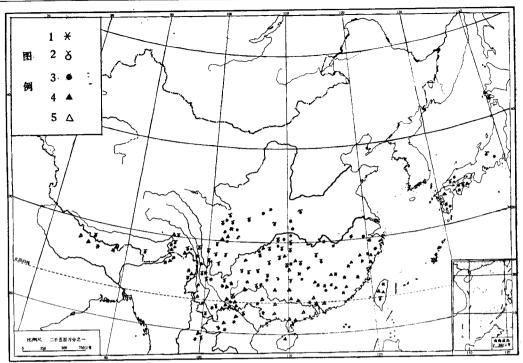


图 2 1. 第毛玉凤花 Habenaria dentata, 2. 叉唇角盘兰 Herminium lanceum, 3. 银兰 Cephalanthera erecta, 4. 兔耳兰 Cymbidium lancifolium, 5. 禾叶竹叶兰 Arundina graminifolia.

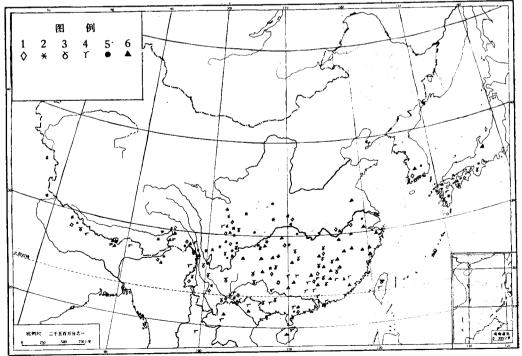


图 3 1. 镰萼虾脊兰 Calanthe puberula, 2. 三稜虾脊兰 Calanthe tricarinata, 3. 见血清 Liparis nervosa, 4. 镰翅羊耳蒜 Liparis bootanensis, 5. 大花斑叶兰 Goodyera biflora, 6. 大斑叶兰 Goodyera schlechtendaliana.

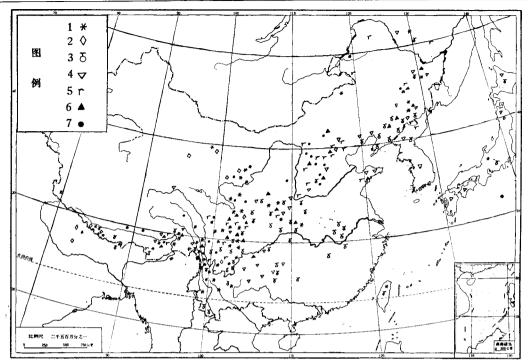


图 4 1.广布红门兰 Orchis chusua, 2. 北方红门兰 Orchis roborovskii, 3. 天麻 Gastrodia elata, 4. 羊耳蒜 Liparis japonica, 5. 紫点构兰 Cypripedium guttatum, 6. 二叶舌唇兰 Platanthera chlorantha, 7. 裂瓣角盘兰 Herminium alaschanicum.

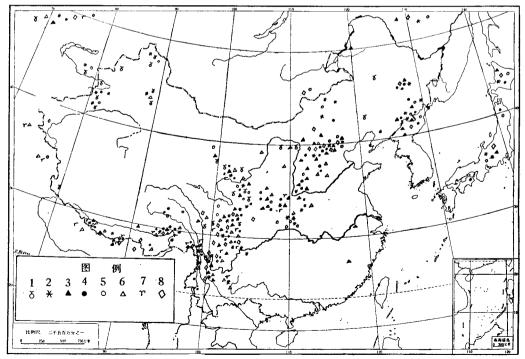


图 5 1.宽叶红门兰 Orchis latifolia, 2. 小斑叶兰 Goodyera repens, 3.兜被兰 Neottianthe cucullata, 4. 沼兰 Malaxis monophyllos, 5. 凹舌兰 Coeloglossum viride, 6. 小花火烧兰 Epipactis helleborine, 7. 长叶头蕊兰 Cephalanthera longifolia, 8. 大花杓兰 Cypripedium macranthon.

南(尤以墨脱地区最多),有些种类向东分布至四川西部,多止于峨眉山,向东南分布于云南西北部,多止于昆明一带,少数种可分布至湖北西部和陕西南部,其中喜马拉雅的种类与上述从东面分布来的四川西部和云南西北部所产的、我国的特有种在西藏境内交错分布,共同组成中国喜马拉雅亚区兰科区系的核心,而显示出本亚区的区系特点。

- (3) 属于分布在整个东亚区中的一些种类如: 羊耳蒜 (Liparis japonica), 全唇兰 (Myrmechis japonica), 大花斑叶兰 (Goodyera biflora (G. macrantha)), 银兰 (Cephalanthera erecta), 泽泻虾脊兰(Calanthe alismaefolia), 戟唇虾脊兰 (C. nipponica) 等约 20 种从中国日本亚区中向西分布至西藏,其中少数种经西藏还向南分布至喜马拉雅山脉南侧的邻国。
- (4)来自印度马来的区系成分如隔距兰亚族中的隔距兰属(Cleisostoma(Sarcanthus)),盆距兰属(Gastrochilus),万带兰属(Vanda),钗子股属(Luisia),指甲兰属(Aerides),匙唇兰属(Schoenorchis),尖囊兰属(Kingidium),槌柱兰属(Malleola)共8属11种,还有一些其种类主要分布于亚洲热带地区属于印度马来成分的属如石斛属(Dendrobium),毛兰属(Eria),鸢尾兰属(Oberonia),牛角兰属(Ceratostylis),竹茎兰属(Tropidia)等等包括上述的8属11种在内约30属、47种,它们很可能经中南半岛和喜马拉雅山脉南侧的邻国沿河谷而上分布至藏东南至藏南。
- (5) 一些广布于欧洲、亚洲和北美的北温带的种类如:小斑叶兰(Goodyera repens), 沼兰 (Malaxis monophyllos), 小花火烧兰 (Epipactis helleborine), 长叶头蕊兰 (Cephalanthera longifolia), 凹舌兰 (Coeloglossum viride), 手参 (Gymnadenia conopsea), 角盘兰 (Herminium monorchis), 叉唇角盘兰 (H. lanceum (H. angustifolium)), 兜被兰 (Neottianthe cucullata) 等约20种也分布至西藏。

此外, 鸟足兰属 (Satyrium) 全属约 70 种,主要产于南非和马尔加什,在印度、不丹、锡金、尼泊尔等国也产 2 种:长距鸟足兰 (S. nepalense) 和纤毛鸟足兰 (S. ciliatum) 通常被视为非洲一印度成分,它们往北分布至藏南和藏东南,前者分布至云南,后者分布至云南和四川。从此属的分布也反映南非与印度两大陆块之间有着历史的渊源。

上述几个方面分布来的兰科植物组成西藏的兰科区系。它是衍生的,主要来自四川和云南,同时也受了印度马来区系一定程度的影响,种类丰富,交错分布。

### 二、西藏兰科植物区系的特点

据 R. L. Dressler and G. H. Dodson (1960) 的兰科系统对西藏产的兰科植物按其族、亚族、属与种所作的概略统计如表 3。

- 1. 从族与亚族方面我们首先看到的是从 II. 杓兰族(Cypripedieae)开始,而最原始的族例如具有 2 个或 3 个雄蕊的 I. 拟兰族(Apostasieae)在西藏不产。 从杓兰族中的杓兰属(Cypripedium)至最进化的、附生的隔距兰亚族(Cleisostominae)(即过去通常所说的(Sarcanthinae))都有代表,共有 22 个亚族,占这个系统全部亚族总数 (42 个)的 50% 多,这对于阐明西藏兰科植物区系有着重要的意义。
- 2. 在全部亚族中地生兰类的兰亚族 Orchidinae 居首位,包括 13 属,55 种及 1 变种,将近占西藏种总数的 28.6% 这是一个十分自然的群,其中除玉凤花属 (Habenaria) 等少数的一些属能产热带外,其余的属多半都产于北温带和亚热带的山地。玉凤花属 18 种,

表 3

族、	亚族	与	属	神	数	,	特有种数		生	Ť	型		
						_	10 13 11 30	地	生	附	生	腐	生
	(Diandreae)												
II. 杓兰湖	(Cypripedieae	e): Cypri	pedium		6			-	+	•			
单蕊兰亚科	(Monandreae	)											
III. 鸟巢:		-											
	Limodorinae:	Aphyll	orchis	ı	1							-	+
		Cephal	anthera		2			-	-				
		Epipac	tis		2			4	-				
	Neottinae:	Listera			4			-	-				
		Neottia	ı		2							-	<del> -</del>
	Spiranthinae:	Anoect	ochilus		1				-				
		Goodye	ra		7		1	4					
		Hetaer	ia		1							-	+
		Myrme	chis		1			4	.				
		Spirant	hes		1			4	-				
		Tropid	ia		2			4					
IV. 兰族	(Orchideae)					_							
	Epipogiinae:	Epipog	ium		1	-						-	ŀ
·	Orchidinae:	Amitos	tigma		4	_	1	-+					_
		Orchis			6			4	.				
		Platant	hera		3			4	.				
		Coelog	lossum		1			4	.				
		Hemip	ilia		2			+	.				
		Neottia	nthe		2			+	.				
		Gymna	denia		4	ł	1	+	. ]				
		Hermin	nium	1	0	-		+	. [				
		Habena	ıria	1	8		1	+	.				
		Diphyla	ıx		1	1		+	. ]				
		Diplom	eris		1	١		+	- 1				
		Peristyl	us	İ	2	1		+					
		Androc	orys		1	-		+					
	Disinae:	Satyriu	n		2			+					
V. 树兰族	(Epidendreae)					- -							
	Vanillinae:	Galeola			1				İ		١	+	
	Gastrodiinae:	Gastrodi	ia		1	- -						+	
						_ -						·	
	Pogoniinae:	Nervili		1	1			+					
	·	Pogonia	L		1	_ _		+					
	Thuniinae:	Arundir	na .		1			+					
	Arethusinae:	Bletilla			1			+					

续 表3

-د.	mrå.		Þ.	듩	种数	特有种数		生	Ĭ	£	型
族、	亚	族	与	属	神 数	107月119以	地	生	附	生	腐
_	Bletiina	.e:	Anthogo	onium	1			+			
			Calanth		13	1		ŀ			
			Spathog	lottis	1		-	٠			
-	Collabi	inae:	Collabi	ıım	1			+			
	Collabi	IIIac.	Tainia		1			+			
_	01		Caalaa	<del></del>	5						
	Coelog	ynınae:	Coelogy Otochil			İ				+	
			Pholide		1						
			Phonac		4					+	
			Pleione		3					<del> </del>	
	Epiden	drinae:	Cryptoc	hilus	1				-	+	
			Eria		10				-	+	İ
			Ceratos	tylis	1					+	L
	Lipario	linae:	Liparis*	k	12					+	
			Malaxis	3	1			+			
			Oberon	ia	1					+	
			Risleya		1						
	Dendro	biinae:	Bulbop	hvllum	14	1				+	
			Dendro		6	1	1		1	+	Ī
			Epigeni	ium	1	1			l	+	
	Ganyor	chidina	e: Mono	maria							
	Genyor	CHIUINA	Sunij		1 2				l .	<del>†</del> +	
			(Ione		2					•	
	Cyrtop	odiinae	: Oreord	his	2			+			
	Cymbio	diinae:	Cymbi	dium*	4					+	
	Sarcan										
	= Cle	isostom									
			Aerides		1					+	
			Gastro	hilus	3				l	+	
			Luisia		1					+	
			Cleisos		2				'	+	ŀ
			(Sarcar							_	
			Schoen		1				1	+	
			Malleo	la	1					+	
			Vanda	_	1	i			1	+	
			Kingid	ium	1					+	
	4	21		64	192	6		4 属7 种		3 属 7 种	

是西藏兰科中种数最多的属,其次如角盘兰属 (Herminium) (10 种)、红门兰属 (Orchis)

(6 种)、手参属(Gymnadenia)(4 种)。这个亚族是西藏兰科种类最多、分布区最广的群,是西藏兰科植物区系的主要成分。

此外,Dendrobiinae(5属24种),Liparidinae(4属15种),Bletiinae(3属14种),Spiranthinae(6属13种),Coelogyninae(4属12种),Epidendrinae(3属12种)在西藏也较丰富。但相对地说 Dendrobium 在我国约有60种,而西藏仅有5种。还有 Cleisostominae 是热带附生兰中最大的群,为热带雨林的成员,其中有些属被许多学者视为印度马来成分,在西藏仅产8属11种,其中6个属仅有1种的,其种数是贫乏的。它们在西藏只限于喜马拉雅山脉东段南侧、海拔2400米以下的热带半常绿雨林和山地常绿阔叶林中,是这些属、种分布的北缘。相反,Bletiinae 特别是其中的虾脊兰属(Calanthe)在我国产40余种,西藏就有13种,却相当丰富。

- 3. 同样引起我们注意的是最原始的属例如具 3 个雄蕊的三蕊兰属(Neuwiedia)和具 2 个雄蕊的拟兰属(Apostasia), 这两者共 10 来种,主要分布于亚洲热带,属于印度马来的区系成分,其少数种往北可分布至我国云南南部、广西和广东南部,西藏不产,这意味着西藏的兰科区系是衍生的;此外,西藏兰科全部属中没有本区的特有属,特有种也不多(仅 6 种及 1 变种)。这也意味着本区的兰科植物区系发生的年代是较年轻的。
- 4. 西藏兰科 64 属中生态型是多种多样的,地生、附生和腐生 3 种类型都有,现将全部属中地生兰、附生兰、腐生兰进行统计<sup>10</sup>和比较: 其中地生兰共 34 属,107 种及 2 变种;附生兰共 23 属,77 种;而腐生兰仅有 7 属,8 种。地生兰类最多,属和种均占其总数的一半以上,是以地生兰类为主的特点。附生兰类次之,主要的属有 Bulbophyllum, Liparis, Eria, Dendrobium, Coelogyne 等;腐生兰类较少,只有 Aphyllorchis, Neottia, Epipogium, Galeola, Gastrodia, Risleya, Hetaeria (西藏产的种)。
- 5. 分布于藏东和藏东南的兰科植物显示出很大程度上的分化和发展,出现舌喙兰属(Hemipilia)和玉凤花属(Habenaria)之间的过渡类型——紫斑玉凤花(Habenaria purpureo-punctata)及舌唇兰属(Platanthera)与玉凤花属之间的过渡类型——条瓣舌唇兰(Platanthera stenantha)和椭圆叶玉凤花(Habenaria bakeriana)以及手参属(Gymnadenia)经整理我国总共产 4 种,即手参(G. conopsea),西南手参(G. orchidis),短距手参(G. crassinervis)和角距手参(G. bicornis),它们均产于藏东和藏东南,其中产于波密(古乡)和墨脱的角距手参(G. bicornis)是一新成员,反映本属在此地区有较大的发展和分化,此外,还有一些种出现变异和分化,如大叶火烧兰(Epipactis mairei)分布到藏东的芒康和波密地区则出现其变种(E. mairei var. humilior),类似的例子还有,不一一枚举,均说明藏东和藏东南的兰科植物分化是显著的。而表现在属与属之间过渡类型的出现、新种和变种的产生。

从上述几点说明西藏兰科植物区系是衍生性质的,主要是来自我国云南和四川的山地,而在形成的年代上它较之云南和四川以及中南半岛的兰科植物区系年轻,它是以地生 兰类为多,虽然它有一些印度马来的区系成分和其他地区来的成分,但是,它是以亚热带

<sup>1)</sup> 要说明的是在同一个属(如羊耳蒜属 Liparis) 中,既有附生型又有地生型,多为附生型,我们作附生兰统计;还有的属(如兰属 Cymbidium) 在西藏的种类中同一种既能附生于树上或石上,也能生于阴湿的地上土中,我们全部作附生兰统计。

和温带的东亚区系成分为主,具有相当丰富的喜马拉雅成分。

最后,我们可以作如下的概括:西藏兰科植物种类丰富,分布集中,成分复杂和显著分化。

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## A STUDY ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND FLORISTIC FEATURES OF THE XIZANG (TIBET) ORCHID FLORA

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#### Abstract

The orchid flora in Xizang so far known comprises 64 genera and 192 species with 2 varieties, of which 36 are endemic to China (Table 1.) and over 70 including 21 newly recorded species are found all over the Himalayas. Orchids represent one of the large families of flowering plants in Xizang and also an important component of the Xizang flora as a whole.

- 1. The geographical distribution of the Xizang orchids
- (1) The distribution of orchids in Xizang ranges from Gyamda and Mangkam in the east, to Zanda in the west, and from Yadong in the south, to Sog in the north (Fig. 1.). The centre of distribution is in the south-eastern and southern parts, particularly in Mêdog and Zayü regions. In these two regions there are 52 genera and 131 species, of which 40 genera and 91 species are recorded from the former and 29 genera and 51 species from the latter. The floristic composition of Mêdog is closely related to that of East Himalayas and of Zayü to that of Yunnan and west Sichuan.
- (2) The horizontal distribution of the Xizang orchids on the south and north flanks of the Himalayas.

On the southern flank the orchids have 56 genera and 145 species, while there is a concentration, both of genera (40) and species (91) in Mêdog. Zham region has 21 genera and 32 species more than those in the Gyirong. The epiphytic orchids in Mêdog are more abundant than the terrestrial orchids. On the contrary, the relative abundant in epiphytic and terrestrial orchids in Zham and Gyirong is just the reverse.

On the northern flank the orchids are chiefly distributed along the middle and lower parts of the Zangbo River and its tribularies; they are more abundant in Mainlin and Nyingchi, in an area extending to Namling in the west and north to Sog.

(3) The vertical distribution of the Xizang orchids on the south and north flanks of the East Himalayas (Douxionglan Mountain).

In comparison with other regions the Mêdog region of the south flank is nearer to the Bay of Bengal, its altitude above sea level is relatively low and the effect from south-east monsoon is very pronounced, due to the high mountain ridges and deep valleys in the north. Because of these factors, there occur almost all the main types of vegetation in Xizang. In 1974 my coworkers and I made an expedition to the areas ranging from an altitude of 600-4300 m. We collected altogether 31 species of epiphytic orchids and 13 species of terrestrial orchids at 600-1100 m. alt. in the tropical semievergreen rain forest zone. At altitudes 1100-2300 m. as well as at 2200 -2400 m, in the mountain evergreen broadleaf forest zone we collected 33 species of epiphytic orchids and 15 species of terrestrial orchids, of which 12 species of epiphytic orchids and 1 species of terrestrial orchid are in common with both zones. Here, the highest distribution limit of epiphytic orchids is 2300-2400 m. alt., but at Yadong the limit ascends to 2680 m., while at Zham even as high as 2800(-3100) m. alt. (such as the genus *Pleione*). No epiphytic orchids occur from 2300(-2400) up to 2900 m. alt. in the mixed coniferous and broadleaf forest zone and there are only 7 At 2900-3700 m. alt. in the dark coniferous forest species of terrestrial orchids. zone we found 8 species of terrestrial orchids, and at (3600-)3700-3900 m. alt. in the alpine shrub zone only 3 species of terrestrial orchids were found, besides, we noticed Habenaria bakeriana and Platanthera stenentha with their range extending to 2300-3700 m. alt., while Habenaria leptocaulon even ascends from 2300 m. to 3900 m. alt. Above 3900-4200 m. alt. in the alpine meadow zone no orchids were found. On the other hand, at Yadong, Nyalam and Gyirong, Goodyera fusca, Herminium alaschanicum, Orchis chusua and orchis roborovskii (O. stracheyi) occur up to 4200— 4500 m. alt.

In the Mainlin region of the north flank there are no epiphytic orchids, but 16 species of terrestrial orchids below 3200 m. alt. in the mixed coniferous and broadleaf forest zone. At 3200—3900 m. alt. in the dark coniferous forest zone we collected 18 species of terrestrial orchids, with 10 species in common with both zones. At 3900—4200 m. alt. in the alpine shrub zone there are only 3 terrestrial orchids. However, Herminium pugioniforme can grow up to 4900—5200 m. alt. at Dagze (Ximala shan and Katosi) near Lhasa, being so far the highest altitudinal limit of the orchid distribution in Xizang.

The localities at different altitudes with different natural conditions reflect variation in dominant tree species as well as the species and floristic composition of orchids. On the northern flank all orchid species belong to the Eastern Asian elements, while on the southern flank there are not only the Eastern Asian elements but also some Indo-Malaysian elements.

(4) The orchids of Xizang in relation to adjoining regions.

As may be expected the orchids in Xizang are closely related to those of Yunnan and Sichuan (particularly Yunnan) of China, with the former consisting 63 genera and 140 species and with latter there are 49 genera and 76 species in common. With northeast India, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal the Xizang orchids have 58 genera and 133 species in common, because the are within the same range, known as Sino-Himalayan Subregion

of the Eastern Asian (Sino-Japanese) Region. With Indo-Malaysian Peninsula the Xizang orchids have 53 genera and 67 species in common, thus showing clearly the presence of the Indo-Malaysian influence. Whereas with other adjoining regions (including Java of Indonesia, Philippines, Japan, Korea, Siberia and Europe) the Xizang orchids are next to the former in relationship, they have less than 30 species in common (Table 2.). The distribution patterns of partial orchid species of Xizang and adjoining regions are shown in Fig. 2—5.

As stated above, the floristic relationships of the Xizang orchids with those of Yunnan, Sichuan and Himalayas are very close. Whereas with the Indo-Malaysian Peninsula the relationships comes the next, thus, the orchid flora of Xizang has not only the Eastern Asian elements but also Indo-Malaysian elements, and its composition is mainly of the temperate and subtropical Eastern Asian (Sino-Japanese) Region.

- (5) It is appears that the floristic composition of Xizang orchids is as follows:
- 1) Those endemic in China (about 30 species) to west Sichuan and north-east Yunnan extending westward and north-westward to south-east and south Xizang.
- 2) Those species central in the Himalayas (North-east India, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal) and some species central in the western and central India over 70 species but ranging along ravines of the southern flank on the Himalayan Mountains reaching south and south-east Xizang; where they are the most abundant in Mêdog region. of which those species central in the Himalayas composed together with the former centric part of orchid flora of the Sino-Himalayan Subregion.
- 3) The widespread species of the Eastern Asian Region (about 20 species) ranging through Sichuan and Yunnan and reaching south-east Xizang.
- 4) The members of genera in the *Cleisostominae* (8 genera and 11 species and in other subtribes (12 genera and 36 species) have total about 30 genera and 47 species. It may be assumed that they have migrated through the Indo-Malaysian Peninsula and the Himalayan region, ranging along ravines of the southern flank on the Himalayan Mountains to south-east and southern Xizang.
- 5) Some widespread species of North temperate zone in Asian and Europe (as well as North America) (about 20 species) also reaching Xizang.

Besides, the genus Satyrium (2 species), a representation of the India-African element. reaches south and south-east Xizang.

The Xizang orchid flora composed of the above components is derived largely from the Yunnan and Sichuan mountainranges, but it also has representatives of the Eastern Asian and the Indo-Malaysian.

2. The floristic features of the orchids in Xizang.

In accordance with the system of R. L. Dressler and G. H. Dodson (1960) it seems that a general account showing different orchid floristic elements of Xizang in tribes, subtribes, genera and species can be easily drawn up as follows (Table 3.):

(1) Primitive tribe — Apostasieae with two or three stamens being of Indo-Malaysian element, inhabiting chiefly tropical Asia, none is found in Xizang, while of Cleisostominae (formerly known as Sarcanthinae), a large tribe including tropical epiphytic orchids and inhabiting also chiefly tropical Asia, belonging to the Indo-Malaysian element, we have only 8 genera and 11 species, six genera being monotypic, so that the tribe is poorly represented in Xizang and it also indicates the northern limit

on the range. Whereas the tribe Bletiinae in Xizang abounds in species, particularly the genus Calanthe with 13 species.

- (2) Of all subtribes, *Orchidinae* of the terrestrials rank first with 13 genera and 55 species with 1 variety, amounting to about 28.6% of the total Xizang orchids known. Except for a few genera such as *Habenaria* which can inhabit the tropics, most of other genera are temperate and subtropical members. *Orchidinae* repesenting the majority of species and covering the widest area of Xizang, is the main component in the Xizang orchid flora.
- (3) Among all orchids in Xizang there are no primitive genera, such as Neuwiedia with three stamens and Apostasia with two stamens. This implies that the orchid flora in Xizang is derivative. In addition, there are no endemic genera, in Xizang, while only 6 endemic species and 1 variety are found there. This also implies that the orchid flora in Xizang is young in age of florogenesis.
- (4) The terrestrial orchids are represented by 34 genera and 107 species with 2 varieties, exceeding half of the total, and are more abundant than epiphytic and saprophytic orchids.
- (5) Remarkable differentiation is shown in the east and south-east Xizang orchid flora as a result of the occurrence of the intergeneric types. One intermediate between Platanthera and Habenaria appears in Platanthera stenantha and Habenaria bakeriana, whereas Habenaria purpureo-punctata is an interemediate Hemipilia and Habenaria. Besides, there also exist new species and varieties of some others.

From the above it is clear that the floristic features of the Xizang orchids are derived largely from Yunnan and Sichuan mountain ranges and are younger in age of florogenesis than that of Yunnan, Sichuan and Indo-Malaysian Peninsula, and are largely composed of terrestrial orchid species. Hence, their elements are mainly from the temperate and subtropical Eastern Asian (Sino-Japanese) Region, though with some Indo-Malaysian elements and elements from other regions.

The conclusions may be summarized as follows: the orchids in Xizang are prolific in species, concentrated in distribution, complicated in components, and characterized by considerable differentiation.